**Unit Four: Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV/AIDS**

**Name**

**Unit Objectives:**

1. To identify the most common STI’s

2. To explain how each STI is transmitted

3. To understand common signs and symptoms for each STI and how each is typically treated

4. To examine various methods for protecting against STI’s

5. To discuss physical, mental and social repercussions of having an STI.

6. To discuss the history of HIV in the United States

7. To discuss transmission, symptoms, and treatment of infection with HIV

8. To reflect on the reality of living with a terminal illness such as HIV/AIDS

9. To examine and accurately dispel common HIV/AIDS myths

**Assessment: This unit will be assessed with a quiz on: Friday Nov. 9th**

This unit will be assessed in conjunction with the Birth Control Unit with a test (date announced later)

**Unit Four Syllabus**

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| **Day** | **Lesson Objectives** | **Assignments** |
| **10/29** | Unit Introduction:  Risks of Being Sexually Active | Life of a Sperm Project Due  Unit 3 Reproduction Packet Due  Sentence Completion Activity (pg.2) for 10/30 |
| **10/30** | Sentence Completion Activity  Common STI’s: Symptoms,  Treatment & Transmission |  |
| **10/31 & 11/1** | Finish STI Notes  Note Card Transmission  Activity  STD Testing & Review | Review Notes |
| **11/2** | The STD Talk  History of HIV/Web Quest | Review Notes |
| **11/5 & 11/6** | HIV/AIDS: Web Quest  Activity & Myths Project  Project Due: 11/9 | Read Article “More Countries Make  Spreading HIV a Crime,” and respond to  questions (pgs. 9 - 11) |
| **11/7 & 11/8** | Fluid Transmission Activity |  |
| **11/9** | Review  Article Discussion  Quiz: STI’s, HIV/AIDS | STUDY!  Myths Project Due! |

**STD Testing at a Glance**

**FIRST...**

* You must ask for an STD test if you want to be tested
* STD tests are easy to get
* Consider testing if you have had unprotected sex, even if you don't have symptoms
* There are different tests for different STDs

**Should I Get Tested for STDs?**

If you have symptoms of an STD, it's important to be tested. Some common symptoms of STDs include sores on the genitals, discharge from the penis or vagina, itching, and burning during urination.

But remember, many infections often do not cause any symptoms. Many people have sexually transmitted infections and never know it. Many people get or spread infections without ever having symptoms.

**If you've had intimate contact with another person and did not use a condom, female condom, dental dam, or other barrier, it's a good idea to talk to your health care provider about STD testing. Getting tested can put your mind at ease or get you (and your partner) needed treatment.**

**Where Can I Get an STD Test?**

Your local Planned Parenthood health center, many other clinics, private health care providers, and health

departments offer STD tests. See second page for a list of providers in the greater Portland area.

**Which STD Tests Do I Need?**

There is no single test for every sexually transmitted disease — tests are specific to each infection. And some infections can be found using different kinds of tests.

You and your health care provider will decide what STD tests make the most sense for you. In most cases, your provider will first ask you questions about your sexual history, your symptoms, STD history, etc.

**How Are STD Tests Done?**

It depends on which infection you may have. And some infections can be tested for in more than one way. Your test may include a physical exam, blood sample, urine sample, or discharge/cell sample.

\* physical exam — Your health care provider may look at your genitals and/or your anus for any signs of an infection, such as a rash, discharge, sores, or warts. For women, this exam can be similar to a pelvic exam. Human Papilomma Virus and Pubic Lice are often diagnosed via this method.

\* blood sample — Your provider may take a blood sample, either with a needle or by pricking the skin to draw drops of blood. Genital herpes, Syphilis, and HIV/AIDS are often diagnosed with this method.

\* urine sample — You may be asked to urinate into a special cup. Gonorrhea and Chlamydia are often diagnosed with this method.

* discharge, tissue, cell, or saliva sample — Your provider will use a swab to collect samples that will be looked at under a microscope. Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, and Genital Herpes can be diagnosed with this method.

Sometimes a diagnosis can be made based on your symptoms and/or a physical exam. Treatment could be prescribed right away. Other times, your health care provider may need to send a sample to a lab to be tested. In that case, the results may not be available for several days or weeks.

**Talking To Your Partner**

Talking to a partner about sexually transmitted infections is important, but it can sometimes seem embarrassing or difficult. Here are some tips to help people start this conversation:

\* Think about all the reasons why you want to talk about sexually transmitted infections with your partner.

\* Practice having a discussion with your partner. What do you want to say? What are all the possible things your partner could say?

\* Try to have this talk when you both have time and privacy.

\* Remember that your partner cannot read your thoughts. It's important to talk about what you want and how you feel. It's important to listen to your partner, too.

* If you are feeling nervous or embarrassed, tell your partner. Maybe your partner feels the same way you do. Sometimes sex is hard to talk about, and it's okay to admit that.

Keep in mind that many people who have sexually transmitted infections have no symptoms, so they may not know they have an infection. People who have taken risks with unprotected sex or sharing needles should talk to their health care providers about getting tested for sexually transmitted infections.

For More Information: Go to [www.plannedparenthood.org,](http://www.plannedparenthood.org/)

[http://www.plannedparenthood.org/teen-talk/index.htm (general information for TEENS)](http://www.plannedparenthood.org/teen-talk/index.htm)

*\*This information was adapted from www.plannedparenthood.org*

**STD TESTING IN GREATER PORTLAND AREA**

**1. Planned ParentHood: 443 Congress St., 2nd Floor, Portland, ME: 797-8881**

**Hours:**

**Monday:** 11:00 - 6:30 Tuesday  11:00 - 6:30

Wednesday  9:00 - 4:30 Thursday  9:00 - 4:30

Friday  9:00 - 4:30 Saturday  9:00 - 12:30

Will test for all diseases upon request. Payment is done with a sliding fee scale!

**2. Frannie Peabody Center: 49 Oak St, Portland, ME: 749-6818**

Walk In Testing on Wednesdays from 12 – 6 OR you can set up an appt. by calling the # above!

Provide FREE, confidential/anonymous HIV testing done through a cheek swab. Results within 20 minutes

**3. HIV/STD Prevention Clinic: 103 India Street Portland, ME: 874-8446**

Open from 3 -6 on Tuesdays and Thursdays: WALK IN ONLY

Fee of $50, BUT if you cannot afford it they will ask you to pay what you can afford.

Will test for: Chlamydia, gonorrhea, trichomoniasis, syphilis, and HIV. Also a visual exam can be done for herpes, genital warts and pubic lice.

**HIV/AIDS Web Quest Activity**

**Please complete the web activities related to HIV/AIDS by using the websites listed below. A series of questions follows each link that you are required to answer.**

**If you have headphones, please go to the wiki and watch the History of HIV/AIDS video under the STI’s and Contraception link. If not, please watch it when you have time!**

**Statistics to Consider:**

**- In 1987 there were 150,000 people world wide living with HIV**

**- In 1990 there were ONE million people worldwide living with HIV**

**- Today: 34 MILLION people are living with this disease and at least 30 million have died**

**- 8,000 people die EVERY SINGLE DAY because of HIV/AIDS around the world**

**Go to:** [**http://www.thebody.com/content/63080/hivaids-the-basics.html**](http://www.thebody.com/content/63080/hivaids-the-basics.html)

1. What does HIV stand for?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What specific cells in the body does HIV target?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the function of those cells in the body AND how does damage to them affect the human body?
4. What does AIDS stand for?
5. How is AIDS different than HIV?
6. What four fluids in the human body CAN contain HIV?

a. b. c. d.

1. What are the MOST common ways in which HIV is transmitted?

1.

2.

Given that information, please identify with a Y or N (yes or no) if each behavior listed below CAN transmit HIV: (if you aren’t sure, look it up)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Oral Sex \_\_\_\_\_\_ Anal Sex \_\_\_\_\_\_ Kissing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vaginal Sex

\_\_\_\_\_\_ Holding Hands \_\_\_\_\_\_ Using a water fountain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mosquitos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hugging

\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sharing needles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Toilet Seats \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Breast feeding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Child Birth

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Swimming Pools \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Using condoms with sex (oral, anal, or vaginal) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sharing a glass

1. What is anti-retroviral therapy, how is it administered, AND how does it help to treat HIV infection?
2. Identify the two factors that are used to determine if a patient has transitioned to AIDS and explain what each means.

1.

2.

Go to: <http://www.thebody.com/content/art6113.html>

1. Describe the different ways in which a person can get tested for HIV:
2. Who should get tested for HIV?
3. How long after sexual contact with another person do you need to wait before getting tested AND why?

Go to: <http://aids.gov/hiv-aids-basics/prevention/reduce-your-risk/post-exposure-prophylaxis/>

1. What is Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) and how soon after exposure must it be taken?
2. What does the treatment involve and how long is it for?
3. Who would be eligible for the PEP treatment?

**More Countries Make Spreading HIV a Crime**

An increasing number of countries worldwide are making spreading HIV a crime, according to a new report from the International Planned Parenthood Federation. According to Planned Parenthood, 58 countries worldwide have laws that criminalize HIV or use existing laws to prosecute people for transmitting the virus. Another 33 countries are considering similar legislation. Health officials fear the trend could undermine gains made in fighting the AIDS pandemic and provoke a surge in cases. Globally, about 33 million people are thought to have HIV and nearly 3 million people are newly infected every year.

Since 2005, seven countries in West Africa have passed HIV laws. In Benin, simply exposing others to HIV is a crime, even if transmission doesn't occur. And in Tanzania, intentional transmission of the virus can lead to life imprisonment. Many of the laws in Africa were passed after a meeting in Chad in 2004 sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the world's biggest funder of AIDS programs, and attended by U.N. officials. But poor countries aren't the only ones using these laws. In the U.S., 32 states have laws criminalizing HIV transmission. Experts estimate that thousands of people have been charged across the country with spreading HIV.

Since 2001, 16 people in the United Kingdom have been prosecuted for spreading HIV

**Cases of Criminal Prosecution**

A MAN in Sydney, Australia will spend at least three years behind bars for infecting his wife with HIV, a court has ruled. His wife only found out she had the disease when the couple's youngest child was diagnosed with HIV in 1998. The child died three years later from an AIDS-related illness.

McKINNEY, Texas — A jury is deliberating the fate of a 53-year-old suburban Dallas man convicted on aggravated assault charges for knowingly infecting six women with the virus that causes AIDS.

Philippe Padieu faces five to 99 years in prison on each of the six counts. Since HIV is the virus that causes AIDS, Collin County prosecutors claim Padieu's bodily fluids were a deadly weapon.

In 2005, a woman in Canada was charged with criminal negligence and aggravated assault for passing HIV while pregnant to her baby. She did not tell her doctors that she had HIV and did not receive the medications necessary to prevent the virus from infecting her child. She was sentenced to a six-month conditional sentence followed by three years of probation.

A 52-year-old man has become the first in Canada to be convicted of murder under a new law that aims to prevent the reckless spread of AIDS, the Australian Associated Press reports.

Johnson Aziga was found guilty this weekend of murdering two women and sexually assaulting others by not warning them that he was infected with the virus that causes AIDS before having unprotected sex with them.

Aziga was diagnosed with HIV in 1996 and was under a public health order to inform potential lovers.

Willie Campbell: The HIV positive 42 year-old Texan was sentenced to 35 years in prison for harassing a public servant with a 'deadly weapon' after he spat in the face of a police officer who was arresting him for public intoxication in 2006. None of the three officers who arrested him became infected with HIV, in line with the fact that contact with saliva, tears or sweat has never been shown to transmit HIV. Campbell must serve half his sentence before being eligible for parole.

**The Issue: For Criminalization:**

If you are HIV positive, failing to use protection is wrong, and people who do wrong should be brought to justice through the law regardless of their health status or background. In addition, giving someone HIV is akin to murder. If you are HIV positive, it is your duty to use protection. The idea of 'shared responsibility' is based on ideals that came about when HIV was still a 'gay' illness. With heterosexual relationships, it is not always a practical reality. Many women, even in the West, do not necessarily have the power to force their partners to wear a condom. Criminalizing people for reckless transmission will act as a deterrent and will make HIV positive people think twice before having unprotected sex and putting people in prison will stop them from spreading HIV and endangering the community. In addition, criminal cases help to uncover and warn lots of HIV positive people who might not otherwise learn their status. Lastly, vulnerable women who do not have control over their sexual relations will find protection in laws that would prosecute reckless male partners.

**Against Criminalization:**

Criminalizing HIV positive people does not address the complexities involved in disclosure and increases [HIV stigma](http://www.avert.org/hiv-aids-stigma.htm), particularly when the press demonizes positive people being brought to trial. HIV is an unpleasant virus to live with, but it is no longer a death sentence, and with modern [antiretroviral drugs](http://www.avert.org/treatment.htm" \t "_self), HIV positive people can live a healthy life for many years. The more cases that come to court, the more people will believe that the responsibility for having safe sex should lie solely with positive people. This could in turn lead to more incidents of unprotected intercourse, with people believing it to be a legal responsibility for their partner to disclose any infection. Safe sex should always be a shared concern.(Having unprotected sex almost equates to consent) Prosecuting positive people for reckless transmission could well leave many afraid to be tested, believing that if they do find out their status, they could be liable to all sorts of criminal charges. Avoiding this problem by telling people they should be 'aware' of their risk even if they haven't tested for HIV is entirely unfair. Thus, many people may simply stop getting tested all together, so they don’t have to worry about revealing their status. In addition, criminal cases give police license to investigate the background of anyone they suspect of having passed on HIV. This can represent a serious invasion of privacy as well as a potential breach of confidentiality and anonymity, and it may well be entirely unjustified. Lastly, no other illnesses are treated with the same hysteria as HIV, and few people are ever criminalized for transmitting them. It is for example very unlikely that anyone would think to prosecute an employee of a residential care home for coming into work with the flu and giving it to the residents, even if several of those residents subsequently died. HIV is only singled out in criminal cases because of its association with stigmatized groups and promiscuity.

**After reading the article and the for/against paragraphs, please answer the following questions:**

1. How many countries currently prosecute the transmission of HIV to another person?
2. How many states in the US prosecute this crime? Please go online and see if you can find out if Maine prosecutes

HIV transmission?

1. After reading the examples of cases that have been criminally prosecuted, please summarize one case that you found

interesting and indicate whether you agree or disagree with this person being held responsible **and indicate why.**

1. What, in your opinion, is the MOST significant reason HIV transmission SHOULD be a crime (if someone

knows they have it) **AND WHY? (Use the article to find a reason)**

1. What, in your opinion, is the MOST significant reason HIV transmission should NOT be a crime (only if someone

knows they have it) **AND WHY? (Use the article to find a reason)**

**Please write a thoughtful opinion statement in regard to the prompt below. Your response**

**should demonstrate understanding of the issue and include evidence of having read the article.**

**Your opinion MUST be supported by multiple pieces of evidence from the article or independent research.**

What do you think? Should you be criminally held responsible if you **knowingly**, but not intentionally or

maliciously, infect a person with HIV? Why or Why Not?

**STD Reflection:**

Why do you think teens engage in risky sexual behaviors when they KNOW the risks? (try to think of as many reasons as you can...list at LEAST five reasons)

Do you think it is important to ask your partner about their sexual history and STD testing? Why or why not? What are several reasons why a teen WOULDN’T ask about their partner’s sexual history?

What would you do if your partner told you that they have had one or two intimate partners before you, but they are sure they don't have a disease, despite never having been tested?

What are 3 reasons you think a person should go and get STD tested?

What are you willing to do to protect your sexual health? Please discuss at LEAST four things.